6 | Latin America and the Caribbean

PHOTO: PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI. © WFP / LUC JR SEGUR

Haiti was the region's most severe food crisis due to escalating violence, with nearly half its population facing high levels of acute food insecurity, including around 5 600 people in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). Colombia, also affected by insecurity, had the largest number of people facing high levels of acute food insecurity, mainly among IDPs.

Some countries experienced persistently high food prices and limited income opportunities that eroded household purchasing power and resulted in high migrant poverty, while others saw gradual improvement. Weather extremes linked to El Niño and La Niña caused localized crop losses in Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras.

In Haiti, the region's only nutrition crisis, widespread gang violence, cholera and limited access to care led to Critical (IPC AMN Phase 4) levels of acute malnutrition in one area.

The outlook for 2025 includes worsening insecurity and sustained economic decline in Haiti, and ongoing conflict amid economic inequality in Colombia. Forecast hotter and drier conditions threaten Central America and northeastern South America, posing risks to crop production, food availability and livelihoods.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Colombia | Cuba | Ecuador (migrants and refugees) | El Salvador | Guatemala | Haiti | Honduras | Peru (migrants and refugees)

Latin America and the Caribbean continued to experience high levels of acute food insecurity, with Haiti facing the region's most severe food crisis – and only nutrition crisis – due to violence, displacement and economic collapse. While Guatemala and Honduras saw improvements, Colombia faced persistent challenges, with a large and increasing number of IDPs and high levels of acute food insecurity among migrant populations, amid deteriorating security conditions.

19.7M

people or **20%** of the total population faced high levels of acute food insecurity in **six** countries with food crises in 2024.

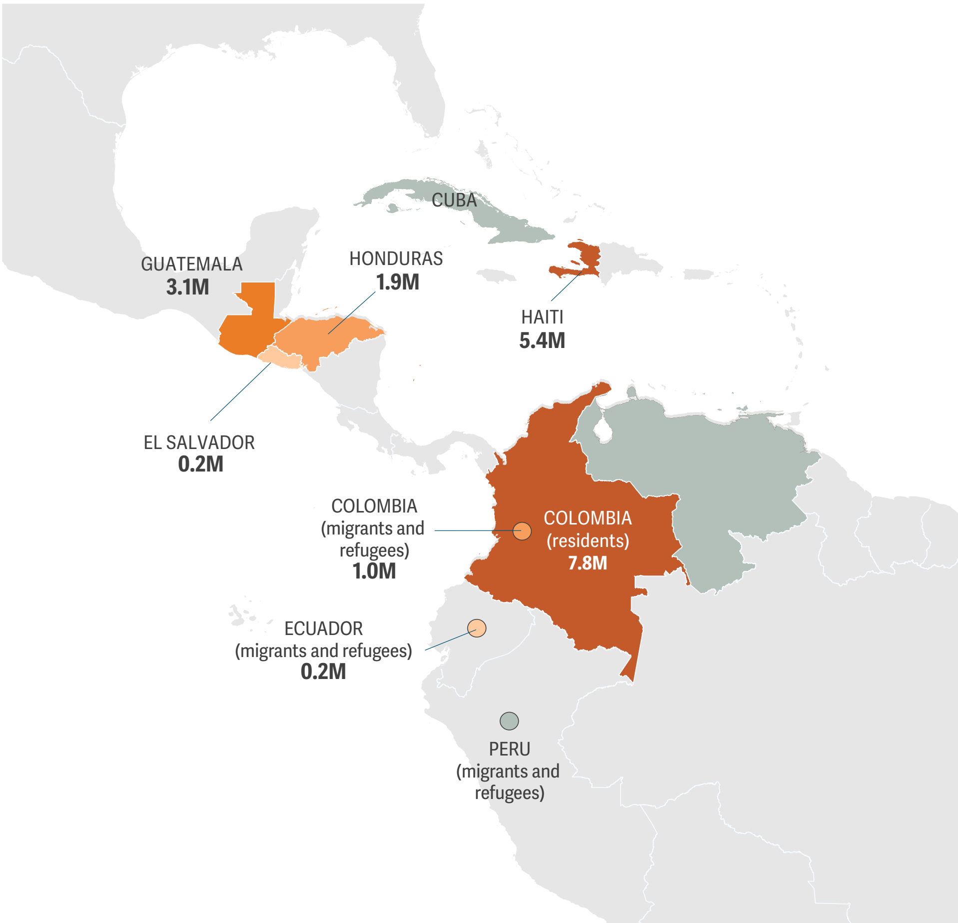
11.8M

forcibly displaced people in **five** countries with food crises in 2024 – consisting of **8.4** million IDPs and **3.4** million refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants.

0.3M

acutely malnourished children in **Haiti,** the only country with a nutrition crisis in the region **in 2024.** Of them, over **0.1** million were suffering the most severe form of acute malnutrition.

MAP 6.1 Numbers of people facing high levels of acute food insecurity in six countries, 2024 peak

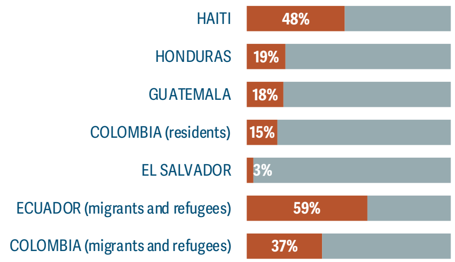


The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

<1.0 million | 1–2.99 million | 3–4.99 million | 5–9.99 million | 10–14.99 million | ≥15 million | Not selected for analysis | No data/data not meeting GRFC technical requirements

Sources: IPC TWGs, 2023, 2024; FEWS NET (El Salvador); PRPC, 2025 (Colombia (residents)); WFP (CARI) (Colombia and Ecuador (refugees and migrants)).

FIG 6.1 Share of analysed population facing high levels of acute food insecurity, 2024 peak



Share of analysed population in IPC Phase 3+ or equivalent

Analysed population

The total population was analysed in all countries with data.

Nine countries in this region were selected. However, for three of them – **Cuba**, **Peru** (**migrants and refugees**) and **the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela** – data did not meet GRFC technical requirements. *For more information on these additional countries of concern,* *see page 145.*

How have the food crises in this region changed since 2023?

The share of the analysed population facing high levels of acute food insecurity across the region increased from 17 percent in 2023 to 20 percent in 2024.

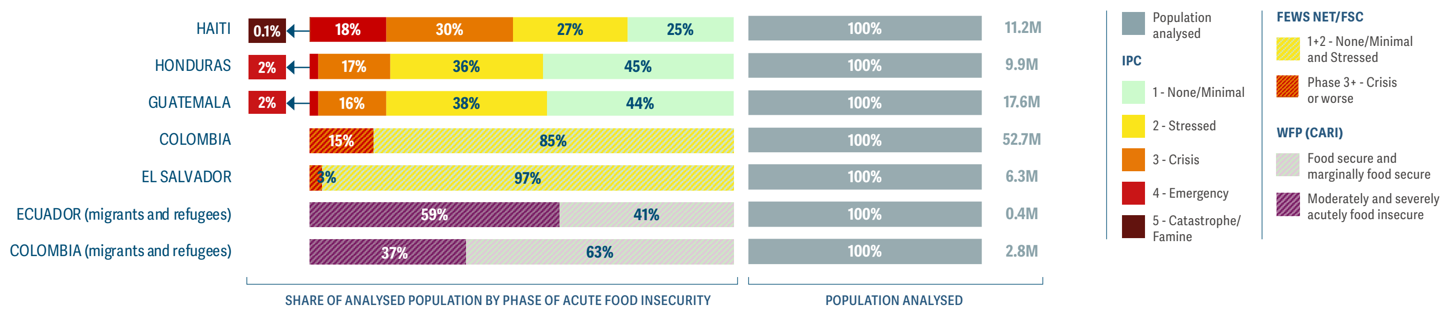
In terms of magnitude, the number of people in need of urgent food and livelihood assistance remained unchanged at 19.7 million. A direct comparison with the GRFC 2024 is not possible due to a methodology change for **Colombia's** residents, expanded analysis coverage in **Haiti**, and a reduction in included countries from nine to six, excluding Ecuador (residents), the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua and Peru (residents).

Across countries with comparable data, **Guatemala** and **Honduras** saw overall improvements in high levels of acute food insecurity largely driven by higher crop production and improved economic conditions, including a general easing of inflation and overall economic performance (ECLAC, September 2024; IPC, June 2023; IPC, May 2024), although localized areas continued to face high levels of acute food insecurity.

Guatemala recorded the largest decline in people experiencing acute food insecurity in absolute terms, from 4.3 million people in 2023 to 3.1 million people in 2024. In **Guatemala**, the prevalence of high levels of acute food insecurity declined from 24 percent to 18 percent, while in **Honduras** it decreased from 25 percent to 19 percent.

Across the region, vulnerable migrant and refugee populations, who tend to face greater barriers to accessing food than resident populations, were selected for this report. The proportion of migrants with intention to settle that faced high levels of acute food insecurity in **Colombia** decreased from 52 percent in 2023 to 37 percent in 2024, reflecting eased inflation and comparatively higher employment opportunities for migrants associated with the Temporary Protection Permit, which has played a key role in their integration. As of 2024,

FIG. 6.2 **Share of analysed population by phase of acute food insecurity, 2024 peak**



Sources: IPC TWGs, 2023, 2024; FEWS NET (El Salvador); PRPC, 2025 (Colombia (residents)); WFP (CARI) (Colombia and Ecuador (refugees and migrants)).

62 percent of migrant households held this permit, facilitating access to employment and social services (WFP, February 2025). In **Ecuador**, nearly 60 percent of migrant and refugee households still experienced high levels of acute food insecurity, a level similar to 2023 (WFP, May 2024). No data meeting GRFC technical requirements were available for migrants and refugees in Peru.

Severity of acute food insecurity

Three of the six countries with food crises in the region – Guatemala, Haiti and Honduras – had data disaggregated by phase of acute food insecurity. For Colombia (residents and migrants), Ecuador (migrants) and El Salvador, estimates were derived from sources that do not have disaggregated phase data (FEWS NET, HNRP and WFP CARI).

About 5 600 people were projected to face Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) in August 2024–February 2025 in Haiti.

The people in this phase were primarily IDPs in camps within the Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince (MAPAP) and were fewer than the 19 200 in Cité Soleil from September 2022–February 2023. Despite the decline in numbers, the situation remained dire, as limited access to food and essential services persisted. Food availability and physical access to markets were limited, while economic access to food was constrained by inflation, driven by armed gangs imposing tolls on transport routes. Heightened violence disrupting supply chains is likely to persist, leading to severe food consumption gaps and pushing more people into Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) through June 2025 (IPC, September 2024).

2.6 million people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) across three countries.

More than three quarters of the people in this phase were in **Haiti**, with over 2 million, representing 18 percent of the country's population. This is an increase of 194 000 people since 2023, amid expanded population analysis coverage. Out of the 35 areas analysed in **Haiti**, 15 were classified in IPC Phase 4, reflecting the widespread severity of the crisis (IPC, September 2024).

In contrast, **Guatemala** and **Honduras** saw notable declines, with about 281 000 and 126 000 fewer people in this phase, respectively (IPC, June 2023; IPC, May 2024).

7.9 million people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) across three countries.

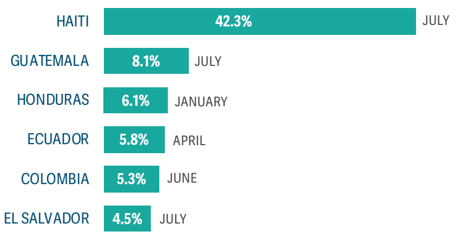
With 3.4 million people in this phase, **Haiti** accounted for about 45 percent of people in this phase in the region having an additional 320 000 since 2023.

Guatemala had 2.8 million people in this phase, nearly 900 000 fewer than in 2023. **Honduras** had 1.7 million people in this phase, a reduction of 366 000 since 2023. These declines occurred alongside an increase in the number of people in lower IPC phases.

13.3 million people in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) across three countries.

An additional 1 million people were in IPC Phase 2 since 2023, with absolute increases in all three countries. In **Haiti**, the number of people in this phase was 3.1 million, up from 2.7 million in 2023. The increase mostly reflected the expansion of population coverage, while the share of population in this phase remained at about 27 percent in 2023 and 2024. **Guatemala** had the highest share of its population in IPC Phase 2, at 38 percent, up from 36 percent in 2023, followed by **Honduras** at 36 percent, up from 35 percent in 2023.

FIG. 6.3 **Highest food inflation rates, 2024** (compared with same month in 2023)



Sources: DANE, Colombia; Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos, Ecuador; Banco Central de Reserva de El Salvador; Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Guatemala; Banco Central de Honduras.

Drivers of food crises in the region, 2024

Conflict and insecurity were the primary drivers of acute food insecurity in Colombia and Haiti, where 14.3 million people faced high levels of acute food insecurity in 2024.

In both **Haiti** and **Colombia**, conflict and insecurity disrupted agricultural production, displaced communities and restricted access to markets and supply chains.

In **Haiti**, escalating violence led to a threefold increase in the number of IDPs in 2024, with 5 600 people, mostly IDPs, in the MAPAP facing Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). Armed gangs imposed roadblocks and unofficial tolls, limiting farmers' access to fields and markets. This resulted in unharvested crops, inflated food prices and below-average agricultural production in key crop-producing regions, while insecurity also disrupted food assistance and market access. These compound challenges prompted a state of emergency in parts of Port-au-Prince and Artibonite (IPC, September 2024).

In **Colombia**, armed groups disrupted agricultural activities and rural livelihoods, with landmine contamination and violence forcing many farmers to abandon their fields and constraining humanitarian access (OCHA, January 2025). This is likely to have reduced agricultural productivity in conflicted-affected areas and restricted access to markets in 2024, further exacerbating acute food insecurity (PRPC, January 2025).

Economic shocks were the primary driver in Ecuador (refugees and migrants), Guatemala and Honduras, where a total of 5.3 million people faced high levels of acute food insecurity.

Although not the main driver, economic shocks also contributed significantly to acute food insecurity in **Haiti**, **Colombia** (residents, migrants and refugees) and **El Salvador**.

Most countries in the region experienced easing inflation rates yet sluggish growth in 2024 (ECLAC, 2024). In **Ecuador** (refugees and migrants), **Guatemala** and **Honduras**, a mix of economic factors eroded household purchasing power, driving high levels of acute food insecurity. Economic shocks also underpinned deteriorations in **Haiti**, **Colombia** and **El Salvador**.

In **Ecuador**, the general economic climate in 2024 was poor, amid high and rising food prices and living costs, partly driven by the removal of fuel subsidies (IPC, November 2024). Refugee and migrant populations faced additional economic challenges including labour informality, precarious employment, poverty, high living costs and limited access to services, and as a result, many were unable to meet their basic food needs during the year. Nearly half of migrant households were living in poverty (WFP, May 2024).

Food, fuel and fertilizer prices remained high in **Guatemala**, constraining food access for those primarily dependent on informal trade, subsistence agriculture and seasonal labour (IPC, August 2024). Food prices were above the five-year average, peaking in July 2024 and then declining steadily with seasonal market availability of staple crops.

In the Dry Corridor, Alta Verapaz and areas of the Altiplano, households experienced more severe outcomes after a prolonged period of purchasing staple grains at high prices due to consecutive shocks that reduced their production capacity.

High rates of underemployment and unemployment, lower incomes and high prices combined to constrain purchasing power in **Honduras**. Those working in the agriculture, forestry and manufacturing sectors often were unable to cover the cost of a basic food basket, as it amounted to upwards of 80 percent of the average monthly salary in the country (IPC, May 2024).

Weather extremes were the primary driver in El Salvador, secondary driver in Guatemala and Honduras, and tertiary driver in Colombia, Ecuador (refugees and migrants) and Haiti.

The 2023/24 El Niño brought prolonged droughts and water shortages in the Central American Dry Corridor and **Colombia**, with intense rainfall and flooding off the coast of **Ecuador**. These climatic variations impacted agricultural production and reduced yields, exacerbating acute food insecurity and increasing the vulnerability of populations reliant on agriculture (WFP, March 2024).

The transition at the end of 2024 to La Niña led to above-average precipitation amounts and increased cyclone activity in Central America. In the southern parts of the region, dry weather conditions were likely to affect soybean, maize and rice crops during the vegetative to harvest period.

The El Niño-induced drought during the first half of the year had a localized negative impact on livelihoods in **El Salvador**, particularly those dependent on agricultural production, leading to reduced purchasing power and food consumption gaps (FEWS NET, October 2024). This was particularly the case for populations in the Dry Corridor where smallholder farmers mainly grow maize and beans for home consumption. Drier-than-normal weather conditions were followed by erratic rainfall, which led to flooding and landslides that caused the government to declare a state of emergency (FAO-GIEWS, November 2024).

In **Guatemala** and **Honduras**, weather impacts were also localized. Reduced rainfall delayed planting and damaged smallholder harvests, particularly in the key producing areas of Petén and Verapaz in **Guatemala**, while **Honduras** experienced localized crop losses in the south associated with tropical storm Sara in November 2024 (IPC, August 2024; OCHA, November 2024).

Acute food insecurity since 2016

Levels of acute food insecurity have increased since 2016, driven by intensifying weather extremes and deepening structural vulnerabilities, further exacerbated by conflicts and economic shocks, as well as persisting migration and displacement.

In the three countries of the region consistently included in the GRFC from 2017 to 2024 (**Guatemala**, **Haiti** and **Honduras**), the estimated number of people experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity ranged between 3.1 and 3.6 million from 2016 to 2018, before increasing from 7.7 million in 2019 to 12 million in 2022. This was followed by a slight decline to 11.6 million in 2023 and to 10.4 million in 2024.

The share of the analysed population facing high levels of acute food insecurity rose from 24 percent in 2019 to 30 percent in 2022, before declining slightly to 29 percent in 2023 and 24 percent in 2024. Meanwhile, the analysed population in countries with food crises grew significantly, increasing from 75 percent of the total population in 2019 to 97–98 percent in 2020–2023 and 100 percent by 2024.

Colombia and **Ecuador** (refugees and migrants) have not met the criteria for inclusion consistently. Resident populations in **Colombia** featured in two editions (2024 and 2025), while migrant and refugee populations in **Colombia** and **Ecuador** have been included in five editions (GRFC 2019, 2020, 2023, 2024 and 2025).

Structural vulnerabilities underlie persistently high levels of acute food insecurity

According to the INFORM Risk Index, all countries with food crises in the region face high exposure to hazards, a lack of coping capacity and high vulnerability. **Haiti** is ranked as 'extremely high' risk, **Colombia** and **Honduras** as 'high' risk, while **Ecuador, El Salvador** and **Guatemala** are classified as 'medium' risk. Regarding the lack of coping capacity, **Haiti** ranks as 'high', while **El Salvador**, **Guatemala** and **Honduras** are ranked as 'medium'. **Colombia** and **Ecuador** have the lowest rankings in this category, indicating better coping capacity (EC-JRC, July 2024).

Colombia, **Ecuador** and **Guatemala** are categorized as upper-middle-income countries, while **El Salvador**, **Honduras** and **Haiti** are lower-middle-income countries, highlighting significant economic disparities across the region (WB, July 2024).

Countries with food crises in this region generally rank 'medium' to 'high' on the Human Development Index (HDI), reflecting disparities in poverty levels, access to education and healthcare systems. **Ecuador** and **Colombia** fall within the 'high' category, while **El Salvador**, **Guatemala**, **Honduras** and **Haiti** are classified in 'medium' (UNDP, 2024) with **Haiti** nearing the 'low' HDI threshold, highlighting persistent struggles in economic growth, healthcare access and educational attainment.

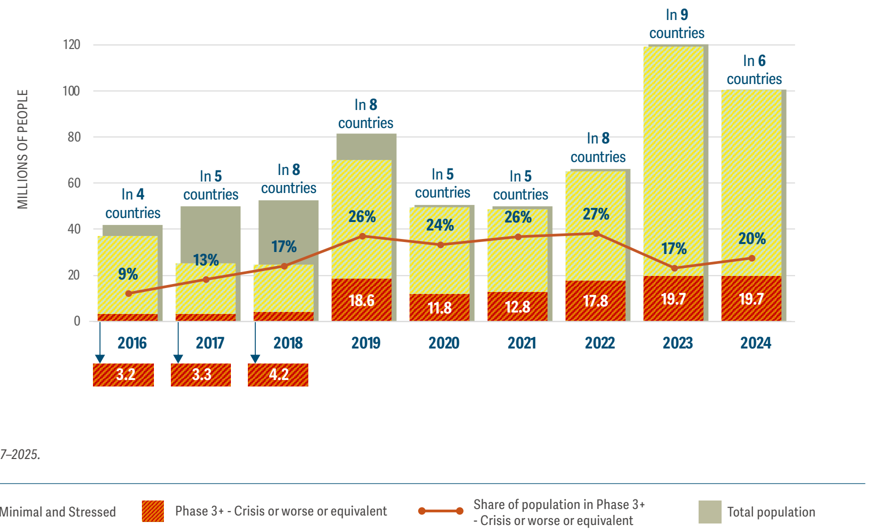
Over the past decade, countries in Latin America and the Caribbean have experienced persistently low growth, averaging just 0.9 percent annually from 2015 to 2024. The sluggish pace undermines efforts to tackle poverty, inequality and labour market vulnerabilities, limiting opportunities for sustainable development (ECLAC, September 2024).

Some countries showed signs of moderate economic recovery in 2023 and 2024, while others continued to experience economic contraction. **Colombia**'s growth slowed sharply as investment contracted in 2023, with GDP growth estimated at 1.7 percent for 2024 (DANE, February 2025). Central American countries, notably **Guatemala**, **El Salvador** and **Honduras**, demonstrated economic resilience, with overall stable rates projected between 3.4 percent and 3.8 percent in 2024. **Haiti** continues to suffer severe economic contraction, with six years of negative economic growth, reflecting sustained instability in the country (ECLAC, September 2024).

With more than half of the employed population in informal jobs across the region, labour markets are dominated by low-quality employment, which disproportionately affects vulnerable groups, including women, migrants and displaced populations, exacerbating socioeconomic inequality (ECLAC, 2024). Gini coefficients further illustrate these disparities, with **Colombia** experiencing the highest income inequality and **Ecuador**, **Guatemala** and **Honduras** also falling within this high inequality range. **Haiti**'s data are outdated and do not reflect the country's economic decline and escalating security crisis over the past decade (WB, 2025).

With over 80 percent of its population residing in urban areas, the region ranks among the most urbanized regions globally (ECLAC, 2024). Urban poverty and inequality are significant barriers to accessing affordable and nutritious diets, as high living costs, inadequate housing and limited access to essential services disproportionately affect low-income households. These challenges are particularly acute for children living in urban areas, where deprivation of education, healthcare and proper nutrition exacerbates child food poverty and perpetuates intergenerational cycles of inequality (UNICEF, June 2024).

FIG. 6.4 Number and share of people facing high levels of acute food insecurity in countries with food crises, 2016–2024



Source: GRFC 2017–2025.

FIG. 6.5 Selected structural vulnerabilities indicators by country

	Cereal import dependency ratio (%)	Crop growing period affected by drought conditions (%)	GDP ranking	HDI global ranking (1–192)	INFORM Risk (0–10)	Share of agricultural, forestry and fishery employment (%)
COLOMBIA	64.7	6.4	41	91	5.6	14.6
CUBA	90.7	10.9	N/A	85	2.6	17.1
ECUADOR	39.4	12.7	63	83	4.7	31.5
EL SALVADOR	53.9	7.7	102	127	4.2	15.0
GUATEMALA	54.8	8.0	68	136	4.9	27.1
HAITI	85.7	10.9	122	158	7.2	45.5
HONDURAS	64.1	9.5	101	138	5.6	24.2
PERU	53.0	16.8	49	87	4.9	25.7
VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF)	57.0	12.3	N/A	119	5.6	11.5

For descriptions of these indicators see Technical notes, page 170.

Sources: FAO (Cereal import dependency ratio); EC-JRC (Crop growing period affected by drought conditions, also referred to ASAP Crop Index); UNDP (HDI Global Index); EC-JRC (INFORM Risk Index); FAO (Share of agricultural, forestry and fishery employment).

Acute food insecurity outlook 2025

In the three countries with projections for 2025 – El Salvador, Guatemala and Haiti – approximately 8.8 million people, or 25 percent of the analysed population, are projected to face high levels of acute food insecurity. The situation in Haiti is particularly concerning.

In **Haiti**, deteriorations are expected due to economic decline and worsening insecurity, while **El Salvador** risks deteriorations as persistent economic shocks may offset gains from improved security. Meanwhile, **Guatemala** is projected is projected to experience a slight improvement in 2025 due to an above-average agricultural season (FEWS NET, November 2024; IPC, September 2024; IPC, August 2024).

High levels of gang violence and internal displacement are likely to persist in Haiti, as armed gangs expand outside of Port-au-Prince. Increased violence in the country is projected to exacerbate issues of physical access to food alongside the impaired functioning of key markets, which could, in turn, increase inflationary pressures on food prices (WFP & FAO, November 2024). This situation is further aggravated by recurrent cholera outbreaks and disrupted access to healthcare and humanitarian aid. *See Focus | The impacts of escalating violence in Haiti, page 138.*

Regional growth is projected to rise to 2.5 percent in 2025, with Central American countries poised for better performances, but key policy and climatic risks could weigh heavily on this economic outlook (WB, January 2025).

A shift to more protectionist trade policies in 2025 would likely lead to declines in exports of agricultural commodities and increases in international commodity prices, renewing domestic inflationary pressures and the erosion of household purchasing power (ECLAC, December 2024). Economies in Central America and the Caribbean would be the most vulnerable to these policy changes. Additionally, stricter migration policies could negatively impact remittances – an important income source for poor households – to the region (WB, January 2025).

Weather forecasts indicated moderate rainfall deficits at the start of the Primera season in Central America, with below-average rainfall expected until early May in parts of **Guatemala**, **Honduras** and **Nicaragua**, while **Haiti** was forecast to receive above-average rainfall during the same period. Seasonal models suggest drier and hotter-than-normal conditions from July to September in northern Central America and the Caribbean, potentially intensifying the mid-season dry spell and delaying the onset of the Segunda rains (GEOGLAM, May 2025).

In northeastern South America, rainfall is also forecast to remain below average from April to June and July to October (IRI, 2024). In **El Salvador**, persisting levels of acute food insecurity are projected, highlighting the low resilience of households during the lean season.

In **Colombia**, while no projections of acute food insecurity are available, conflict and displacement are likely to remain significant drivers. In early 2025, escalations in violence in the Catatumbo region displaced nearly 52 000 people and confined about 23 600 people, further straining resources in areas already struggling with high levels of poverty and inequality (OCHA, January 2025). This crisis, part of a wider surge in violence affecting over 695 000 people nationwide in the first two months of the year, underscores the challenges of stabilizing conflict-affected regions (OCHA, March 2025).

ACUTE MALNUTRITION | Haiti was the only country in the region to experience both a food crisis and a nutrition crisis.

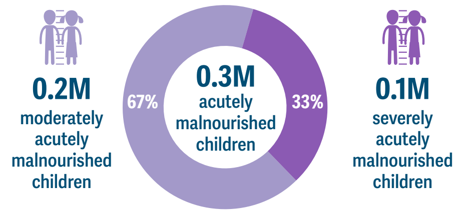
Haiti experienced a critical nutrition crisis in 2024, due to the combined effects of gang violence, cholera outbreaks, insufficient food intake and limited access to healthcare. Nearly 20 percent of areas analysed were projected to be in Serious or worse (IPC AMN Phase 3 or above) in June–November 2024, with the Croix-des-Bouquets municipality in Port-au-Prince classified in Critical (IPC AMN Phase 4), showing a GAM prevalence of 19.2 percent in children aged 6–59 months (IPC, March 2024).

No countries were a nutrition concern in the region although populations on the move remained vulnerable to acute malnutrition, particularly migrants and refugees in **Colombia** and **Ecuador**. Populations in **Guatemala**, particularly indigenous peoples, are also vulnerable to acute malnutrition. The most affected departments are Escuintla, Alta Verapaz, San Marcos, Guatemala Sur, Suchitepéquez and Retalhuleu (OCHA, September 2024).

Acute malnutrition trends 2020–2024

During this period, only **Haiti** faced high levels of child acute malnutrition in the region. Between 2020 and 2023 the national GAM prevalence hovered between 5 and 6 percent, with certain areas, mostly poor urban, experiencing high levels of acute malnutrition. The 2021 earthquake and growing insecurity associated with gang violence led to a deterioration in access to healthcare and nutritious diets, contributing to malnutrition (OCHA, October 2021, January 2024 and October 2024).

FIG. 6.6 **Number of children aged 6–59 months with acute malnutrition in Haiti, 2024**



26 800 pregnant and breastfeeding women with acute malnutrition in Haiti, 2024

Source: Haiti IPC TWG, March 2024.

The latest IPC analysis was informed by 2023 SMART data, therefore a GAM prevalence trend analysis up to 2024 is not possible.

The number of acutely malnourished children aged 6–59 months has steadily increased between 2021 and 2024, from 217 000 to nearly 280 000 (HNRP, 2021; HNRP, 2023; IPC TWG, March 2024).

2025 outlook

No acute malnutrition projections for 2025 were available. A SMART survey is planned for **Haiti** in 2025 to generate new evidence and ensure up-to-date data on the nutrition situation (UNICEF, 2024).

DISPLACEMENT | The number of displaced people increased in 2024, mainly reflecting an increase in internal displacement in Colombia and Haiti, as well as higher numbers of migrants and refugees across the region.

The majority of the region's 8.4 million IDPs were in **Colombia** (7 million), due to decades of conflict and civil insecurity, and in **Haiti** (1 million) due to the escalating violence in 2024.

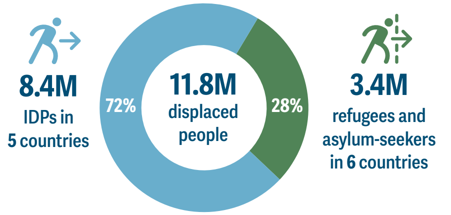
In **Colombia**, nearly 125 000 people were newly displaced in 2024 (UNHCR, 2024). In early 2025, intensified confrontations between armed groups in the Catatumbo region led to the displacement of about 51 900 people and the confinement of over 23 600, further exacerbating the humanitarian crisis (OCHA, January 2025).

In **Haiti**, by December 2024, almost 1 in 10 Haitians were internally displaced, more than treble the late 2023 number. The increase is due to the violence during the last quarter of 2024, particularly in the MAPAP, the commune of Arcahaïe and the Artibonite department (IOM, January 2025).

Although displacement in 2024 was negligible, 390 000 IDPs remain displaced as a result of organized crime and violence in **El Salvador**, **Guatemala** and **Honduras** (GRID, May 2024).

Natural disasters, conflicts, insecurity and difficult economic conditions have driven cross-border displacement across the region. There were about 3.4 million migrants, refugees, asylum-seekers and other people in need of international protection (OIPs) across the six countries included in this edition of the GRFC by the end of 2024 (UNHCR, December 2024). Most of these populations were concentrated in **Colombia**, with 2.9 million, followed by **Ecuador** with almost 491 000.

FIG 6.7 **Total number of forcibly displaced people in countries with food crises, 2024**



Source: UNHCR Nowcasted estimates, December 2024; IDMC, May 2024; IOM, December 2024, Government of Colombia, November 2024.

The socioeconomic challenges faced by migrant households, such as extreme poverty, precarious employment, discrimination and limited access to housing, healthcare and social services, exacerbate their vulnerability to acute food insecurity. These conditions restrict their ability to secure consistent income, access nutritious food and maintain adequate living standards, also resulting in a heightened risk of acute malnutrition, particularly among children and pregnant women (R4V, 2025).

Acute food insecurity among displaced populations

Migrant households experienced restricted access to regular income and food assistance with only a small percentage reporting receiving external support, further limiting their ability to secure adequate and diverse diets (WFP, May 2024).

Analyses on the acute food insecurity situation in 2024 were available for populations on the move in **Colombia** and **Ecuador**.

In **Colombia**, about 1 million migrants or 37 percent of the analysed population (migrant population with intention to settle) faced high levels of acute food insecurity, down from 52 percent in 2023 (WFP, February 2025). This decrease can be explained by, among other factors, the longer stay in the country, the improvement in economic conditions and the greater integration into Colombian society of the migrant population.

In **Ecuador**, acute food insecurity remained a significant challenge for migrant households, with 48.5 percent of them experiencing moderate acute food insecurity and 11 percent facing severe acute food insecurity (WFP, May 2024). These levels have remained virtually unchanged since the previous data of 2022, highlighting the persistent struggles that migrant families face to meet their basic food needs.

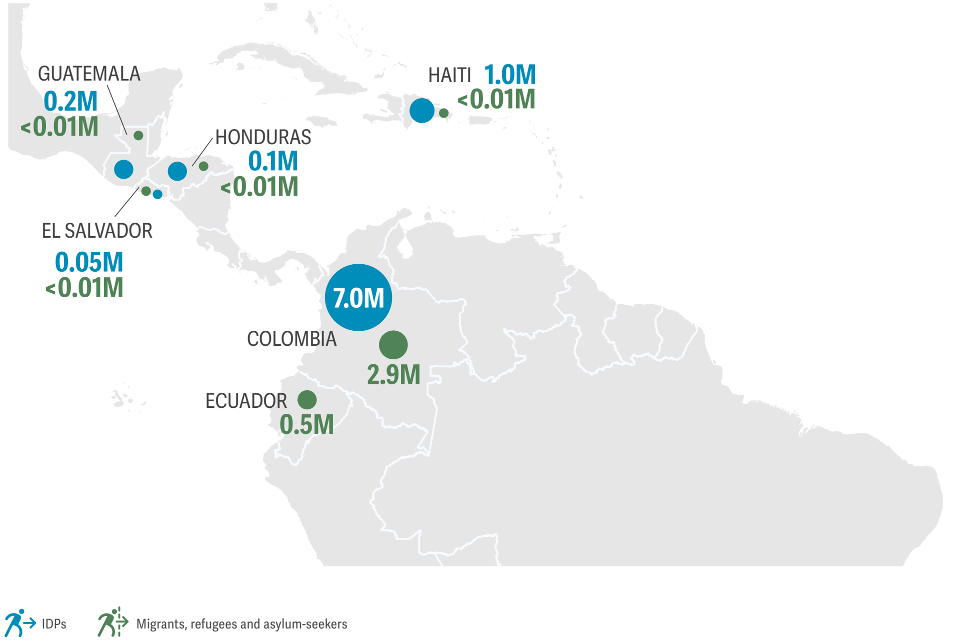
Acute malnutrition among displaced populations

The nutritional situation was concerning for migrant and refugee children in **Ecuador**, with the GAM prevalence reaching 7.7 percent among girls aged 6–59 months. It was lower for boys of the same age (4.9 percent) (WFP, May 2024).

Migrants and refugees in **Colombia** also faced significant nutritional challenges as of 2023, with 5.2 percent of children aged 6–59 months in in-transit households and 2.8 percent of those in households who were intending to stay, suffering from acute malnutrition, classified as 'medium' and 'low' levels, respectively (WFP, 2023).

Anaemia remained a major concern, impacting 44 percent of children in households with intention to settle, 55 percent of children in households in transit and at least one in three pregnant women. Infant feeding practices were also suboptimal, with only 43 percent of infants under 6 months exclusively breastfed and just 24 percent of children aged 6–23 months meeting the minimum acceptable diet criteria (WFP, 2023).

MAP 6.2 **Number of forcibly displaced people by country, 2024**



Source: UNHCR Nowcasted estimates, December 2024; IDMC, May 2024; IOM, December 2024; Government of Colombia, November 2024.

Focus | The impacts of escalating violence in Haiti

In 2024, Haiti faced the most severe food crisis in the region, a crisis rooted in a confluence of political instability, economic fragility,

In 2025, 15 years after the catastrophic 2010 earthquake and nine years on from the devastation caused by Hurricane Matthew, the country remains deeply distressed. Its challenges were intensified by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, followed by, in 2021, the assassination of the head of state and 7.2 magnitude earthquake. Efforts at reconstruction have fallen short, leaving extreme socioeconomic inequality and chronic political and gang violence unaddressed (ICG, 2024).

An alarming food crisis in 2024

Haiti's acute food insecurity during the latter half of 2024 reflects the confluence of multiple crises. Nearly 48 percent of the country's population, or 5.4 million people faced high levels of acute food insecurity, with around 2 million in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and nearly 5 600 in displacement sites in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). While insecurity and violence are key drivers of the crisis, particularly in the MAPAP and in regions like Artibonite, structural weaknesses in the agricultural sector and climate shocks are key drivers in rural areas, where 75 percent of those facing high levels of acute food insecurity live. Farmers and producers struggle with low productivity and high input costs, while recurrent droughts, floods and hurricanes further disrupt food production (FAO DIEM, 2024, Round 6; IPC, September 2024). Drought and erratic rainfall in 2024 reduced yields, especially for staple crops such as maize, beans and rice (FAO, October 2024).

Amid escalating insecurity, armed gangs continued to control key supply routes, severely limiting the flow of goods, particularly to isolated regions. These restrictions limited access to livelihoods and humanitarian assistance (IPC, September 2024).

The political crisis has weakened governance structures, impeding effective policy responses and coordination of relief efforts. Inflation remained persistently high, with the Haitian currency losing significant value against the U.S. dollar. Since Haiti is reliant on imports for more than 70 percent of cereal consumption requirements, currency depreciation drives up prices of staple food products (FAO, October 2024).

A projected deterioration in 2025

Escalating violence, further weather extremes, political unrest and the depletion of household food stocks are likely to drive further deterioration during March–June 2025. About 51 percent of the analysed population or 5.7 million people are projected to face high levels of acute food insecurity. Of them, around 2.1 million will be in IPC Phase 4, and about 8 400 living in camps in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). Additionally, humanitarian food assistance is not expected to meet the needs of the population (IPC, April 2025).

A critical nutrition crisis

The rapid deterioration of acute food security, armed violence and displacement have had a devastating impact on nutrition, particularly among children under 5 years of age and pregnant and breastfeeding women. A cholera epidemic has further strained the nutrition situation. Access to health and nutrition care are constrained by the closure of health institutions, insecurity and shortages of supplies, particularly in Ouest and for displaced populations (IPC, March 2024).

The national GAM prevalence stood at 11.7 percent in 2024, rising to 24.6 percent among displaced populations (SMART, 2024; IPC, September 2024). Out of 69 areas analysed, 13 were classified in Serious or worse (IPC AMN Phase 3 or above). The urban Croix-des-Bouquets municipality in Port-au-Prince was classified in Critical (IPC AMN Phase 4). Out of the 0.3 million children aged 6–59 months suffering from acute malnutrition in December 2023–November 2024, nearly half were severely acutely malnourished (IPC, March 2024).

Women and girls bear the brunt of the crisis

Women and girls are disproportionately affected by the food crisis in Haiti. Data from the National Food and Nutrition Security Survey reveals significant gender differences in food consumption scores, with women-headed households consistently exhibiting poorer scores than those headed by men. This is largely due to their reliance on informal and unstable income sources and their heightened exposure to security risks. Women of reproductive age often prioritize their children's needs over their own, exacerbating their nutritional vulnerabilities (IPC, September 2024).

For women in displacement sites, the situation is often alarming, as they are separated from their livelihoods and social support networks and have limited access to sanitation, maternal and child health services. Around 42.6 percent of women-headed households resorted to borrowing. Women were more likely to resort to begging to ensure household survival than men. Gender-based violence remains a pervasive issue in displacement settings, further compounding the vulnerabilities of women and girls (IPC, March 2024).

Sharply rising internal displacement

In 2024, escalating gang violence and insecurity forced an additional 730 000 people to flee their homes, bringing the total number of IDPs to 1 million, representing 9 percent of the country's population. Most (83 percent) are hosted by families, while 17 percent reside in 142 established sites (IOM, January 2025).

The living conditions in overcrowded camps and informal settlements are dire. There is a lack of basic services, such as clean water, sanitation and healthcare, increasing the risk of disease outbreaks and further exacerbating malnutrition. Over 70 percent of households faced high levels of acute food insecurity, with women disproportionately affected (IPC, September 2024). Needs assessments indicate that IDPs urgently require assistance to cover all their survival needs.

In 2024, nearly 200 000 Haitians were deported from the Dominican Republic (IOM, February 2025). These deportees, expected to increase in number in 2025, experienced limited access to essential services and income (ACAPS, November 2024; IPC, April 2025).

Priorities for action

Haiti's food and nutrition crises require urgent, coordinated and sustained interventions from national authorities, international donors and humanitarian organizations. Addressing the crisis effectively will require immediate food assistance, complemented by emergency food production to empower people with the capacity to produce their own food. Long-term investments are crucial to strengthening livelihoods and resilience, while strong agricultural interventions are needed to boost local food production, reduce import dependence and lower market prices. Equally crucial is the need to contribute to the stabilization of the political and security situation in the country. Only through a comprehensive and inclusive approach can Haiti hope to mitigate the devastating impacts of its ongoing food security and nutrition crisis.

Colombia

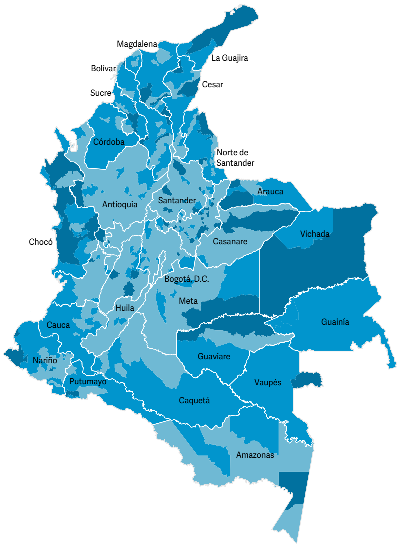
ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY | Increased weather extremes and escalating conflict amid economic difficulties drove high levels of acute food insecurity among residents, and migrants and refugees.

Residents

PEAK 2024

7.8M people or 15% of the total population faced high levels of acute food insecurity.

The most-affected departments were Arauca, Bolívar, Caquetá, Cauca, Cesar, Chocó, Córdoba, Guaviare, La Guajira, Magdalena, Nariño, Putumayo, Vaupés and Vichada. A direct comparison with 2023 is not possible as the GRFC 2024 only reported the most severe category of acute food insecurity as per WFP CARI methodology given the upper-middle income status of the country.



Source: PRPC, January 2025.

Migrants and refugees

PEAK 2024 (OCTOBER–DECEMBER)

1M people, corresponding to **37%** of the analysed population of refugees and migrants with intention to stay in the country, faced high levels of acute food insecurity. Of them, **0.1M** faced severe acute food insecurity.

Source: WFP (CARI methodology), February 2025.

Severity of needs 1 2 3 4 5

DRIVERS OF THE FOOD CRISIS 2024–2025

Conflict/insecurity Conflict and insecurity severely impacted food security in regions where non-state armed groups are competing for territorial control, particularly in Chocó, Cauca, Nariño and Norte de Santander. The ongoing conflict hampered agricultural practices and programmes aimed at improving food security, with landmine contamination and the threat of violence deterring farmers from cultivating their lands, reducing agricultural productivity (OCHA, November 2024).

Conflict restricted mobility, displaced farming communities and limited access to markets and essential services (OCHA, March 2024). Worsening conflict dynamics in early 2025 continued driving internal displacement (OCHA, January 2025).

Weather extremes In 2024, widespread natural disasters impacted 2 million people (Presidencia de Colombia, December 2024). In November 2024 the Colombian government declared a national state of emergency for the second time in the year due to heavy rains and floods, primarily impacting Chocó and La Guajira (OCHA, November 2024).

The 2024 minor maize crop was below average due to dry weather that led to reduced plantings. Main maize yields were projected to drop, reflecting below-average rainfall in key producing departments Meta and Tolima (FAO, August 2024).

La Niña conditions in the first three months of 2025 were expected to be relatively weak and short-lived (WMO, December 2024).

Economic shocks Persistent socioeconomic inequalities, highlighted by a Gini coefficient of 51.5 percent, were coupled with poverty levels estimated at near 40 percent, significantly impacting residents' ability to secure adequate food and essential services (OCHA, March 2024).

Migrants and refugees face even more challenges, with unemployment rates at 18 percent, nearly double those of residents, and 44 percent of migrant households with intention to settle living below the national poverty line (RMNA, September 2023; WFP, February, 2025).

DISPLACEMENT

2.9M refugees, asylum-seekers and OIPs

Source: UNHCR Nowcasted, December 2024.

7.0M IDPs

Source: Government of Colombia, November 2024.

History of the food crisis An upper-middle-income country, Colombia has been selected for its resident population since the GRFC 2023, with data meeting GRFC requirements since GRFC 2024.

Its migrant and refugee populations have been included since GRFC 2019, with data available for all editions except for the GRFC 2021 and 2022, when they did not meet GRFC requirements. The number of migrants and refugees analysed increased from 1.1 million in 2018 to 4.5 million in 2023. Alongside those increases were rises in the numbers of migrants and refugees facing high levels of acute food insecurity, jumping from 300 000 in 2018 to 2.9 million in 2022, also reflecting worsening acute food insecurity among these populations. However, in 2024, this upward trend appeared to be reversing, with 37 percent of the analysed migrant and refugee population facing high levels of acute food insecurity, compared with 62 percent in June–August 2022.

Ecuador (migrants and refugees)

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY | Economic difficulties and increasing insecurity drove high levels of acute food insecurity among migrant populations.

PEAK 2024 (FEBRUARY–MARCH)

0.2M people or 59% of the total migrant population faced high levels of acute food insecurity. Of them, 11% were estimated to be severely acutely food insecure based on WFP CARI.

The situation was similar to 2022, when approximately 60 percent of the migrant and refugee population faced high levels of acute food insecurity.

Source: WFP, June 2024.

History of the food crisis An upper-middle-income country, Ecuador has been included in the GRFC since 2018, due to the food insecurity situation among migrants and refugees. Migrant populations have been included in the 2019, 2020, 2023, 2024 and 2025 editions of the GRFC. In 2019, the food crisis affecting these populations was most severe, impacting 76 percent of the analysed population due to heightened economic challenges. Despite improvements since then, acute food insecurity remains significantly worse among migrants and refugees than residents.

DRIVERS OF THE FOOD CRISIS 2024–2025

Economic shocks In Ecuador, the general economic climate in 2024 was poor, amid high and rising food prices and living costs, partly driven by the removal of fuel subsidies (IPC, November 2024). The pressure on prices and costs is likely to have restrained access to food for migrants and refugees.

Among migrants and refugees, 47 percent live in poverty, relying on informal jobs. High living costs and long work hours strain resources, while irregular migration status limits access to formal employment and public services (WFP, May 2024). High unemployment and underemployment in provinces like Esmeraldas and Manabí hinder economic access to food.

Conflict/insecurity Insecurity has surged since the COVID-19 pandemic, driven primarily by the growing influence of transnational criminal organisations and gangs, particularly in coastal regions of Guayas, Esmeraldas and Manabí (ACAPS, December 2024). At the start of 2024, the President declared the country to be in a state of 'internal armed conflict' due to the increased violence that led to elevated homicide rates and increased extortions.

Refugees and migrants are particularly vulnerable to a range of risks, including xenophobia and other abuses that undermine their rights, restrict access to assistance and limit integration into the labour market (OCHA, 2024). In this context, they also face threats such as the forced recruitment of youth by organised criminal groups, extortion of small businesses and gender-based violence, all of which jeopardize their livelihoods and their ability to meet basic food needs (R4V, December 2024).

Weather extremes Adverse weather conditions, including below-average rainfall from March to August 2024, significantly reduced crop yields in key maize-producing provinces like Manabí, Los Ríos and Guayas. Insufficient precipitation also affected irrigation in highland regions, negatively impacting summer maize and paddy crops. Despite these challenges, paddy production was above average in 2024, rebounding from the low output caused by floods in 2023 (FAO-GIEWS, September 2024).

DISPLACEMENT

0.5M refugees and asylum-seekers

Source: UNHCR Nowcasted estimate, December 2024.

El Salvador

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY | In 2024, the country experienced significant weather extremes that severely impacted food security.

PEAK 2024 (OCTOBER 2024–JANUARY 2025)

0.2M people or 3% of the total population faced high levels of acute food insecurity during the lean season of 2024.

This estimate, albeit lower, is not comparable with that of 2023 due to changes in data collection and methodology. The entire country was classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) throughout the analysis period, indicating persistent challenges associated with El Niño-induced droughts and economic shocks.

Source: FEWS NET, October 2024.

PROJECTION 2025 (MAY–JULY)*

Up to 0.2M **people or 4% of the analysed population are projected to face high levels of acute food insecurity during the lean season, while the lower bound of the projection indicates 0.1M or 2% of the analysed population.**

These persisting levels of acute food insecurity highlight the low resilience of households, who struggle to recover and cope with further shocks.

* The projection period differs from the period defined as peak in 2024.

** This figure represents the upper bound of the 0.1–0.2 million range provided by FEWS NET.

Source: FEWS NET, October 2024.

DRIVERS OF THE FOOD CRISIS 2024–2025

Weather extremes During the first months of the year, a drought driven by El Niño caused substantial disruptions in agricultural production, resulting in localised crop losses that led to food consumption gaps for agricultural households (FEWS NET, October 2024). This drought predominantly affected subsistence farming households reliant on staple crops such as maize and beans.

The transition from El Niño to La Niña later in the year brought heavy rains that followed the drought, adding further difficulties for farming communities, particularly subsistence farmers. Crops were damaged by pests, diseases and excess rainfall.

These successive weather shocks left many households in at-risk areas struggling to recover and meet their food security needs, highlighting the increasing vulnerability of rural populations to climatic extremes (OCHA, September 2024; FEWS NET, October 2024).

Economic shocks Inflation and increasing living costs, influenced by global market fluctuations, significantly reduced the purchasing power of low-income households. These economic pressures, coupled with limited job opportunities and low wages, forced many families to cut back on essential food expenditures, leading to poorer nutritional outcomes.

Additionally, the changes in livelihoods associated with economic difficulties in rural areas contributed to migration to urban areas and other countries (FEWS NET, November 2024). Together, these factors placed immense pressure on already vulnerable populations.

Conflict/insecurity Notable security improvements have been observed in the country in recent years. However, the lingering effects of past violence and organized crime have led to small but still significant levels of displacement. Socioeconomic challenges such as poverty and inequality exacerbate the vulnerabilities of affected populations. By the end of 2023, there were 50 000 people internally displaced (IDMC, 2024).

History of the food crisis An upper-middle-income country, El Salvador has been identified as a food crisis in all editions since the GRFC 2018.

Initially, it was part of Central America's Dry Corridor crisis, but more recently it has been included independently. From 2020, the coverage extended to the entire country and reflected increases in the numbers of people facing high levels of acute food insecurity, that peaked in 2021 with 15 percent of the analysed population in IPC Phase 3 or above (Crisis or worse), exacerbated by economic shocks, recurrent droughts and catastrophic cyclones.

In 2022 and 2023, the number of people facing high levels of acute food insecurity declined, reflecting above-average crop production, which improved household food stocks and enhanced food access. Although not comparable, lower numbers in 2024 and 2025 indicate a possible improvement.

DISPLACEMENT

0.05M IDPs

Source: IDMC, May 2024.

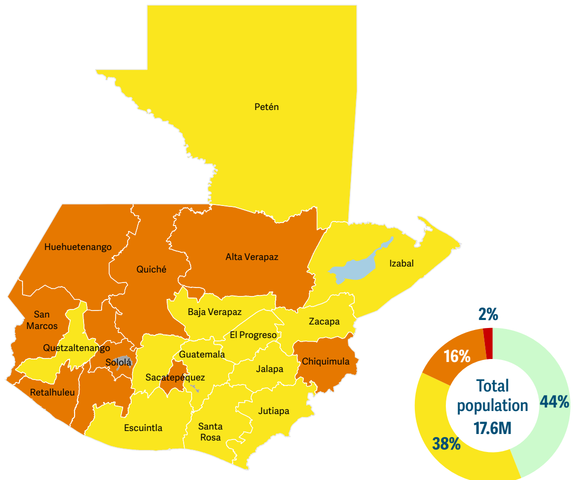
Guatemala

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY | High inflation, weather shocks and crop losses drive persistent acute food insecurity.

PEAK 2024 (SEPTEMBER 2023–FEBRUARY 2024)

3.1M people or 18% of the total population faced high levels of acute food insecurity. Of them, 0.3M were in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).

Despite an estimated decline of 1.2 million people facing high levels of acute food insecurity since the 2023 peak – driven by average agricultural production, better income opportunities and higher remittance inflows since 2023 – acute food insecurity levels in Guatemala remained high and concerning. Ten of the 22 departments analysed were still classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3).

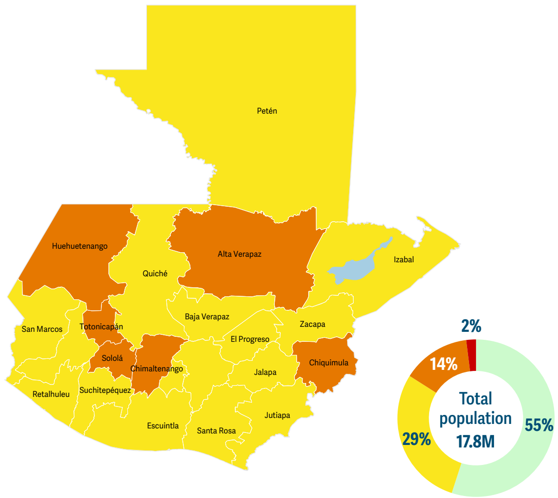


Source: Guatemala IPC TWG, June 2023.

PROJECTION 2025 (MARCH–MAY)*

2.8M people or 16% of the total population are projected to face high levels of acute food insecurity. Of them, around 0.3M are projected to face Emergency (IPC Phase 4).

This marks a further decrease bringing levels of acute food insecurity to their lowest levels since 2019. The absence of widespread extreme climatic or socioeconomic shocks in late 2024 led to an average availability of food from the 2024 harvest. Eight departments are projected in IPC Phase 3.



* The projection period differs from the period defined as peak in 2024.

Source: Guatemala IPC TWG, August 2024.

DRIVERS OF THE FOOD CRISIS 2024–2025

Economic shocks Consistent declines in headline and food inflation throughout 2023 and early 2024, resulted in average inflation of 3.6 percent in 2024 compared with 6.2 percent in 2023 (IMF, November 2024). Although lower, the inflationary pressure on prices continued to affect the purchasing power of the poorest and most vulnerable households – those relying on informal trade, subsistence agriculture and daily wages – prompting them to resort to crisis and emergency food coping strategies (FEWS NET, September 2024; IPC, August 2024).

Due to a prolonged lean season and increased reliance on imports exacerbating seasonal price increases, prices of staple pulses and cereals were well above the five-year average in September (FEWS NET, September 2024). However, in the last months of 2024, their prices declined, reflecting the downward pressure from the harvests, and were near or below their previous year levels (FAO, November 2024; FAO FPMA tool, 2024).

High costs of agricultural inputs limited smallholders and subsistence farmers' ability to sustain their production. Additionally, reduced employment opportunities in agriculture constrained income sources for many rural families, heightening their vulnerability to acute food insecurity (IPC, August 2024).

Weather extremes Crop production in 2024 was estimated at a near-average level but still below the good levels in 2023 (FAO, November 2024). Delayed and reduced rainfall coupled with abnormally high temperatures during the first semester of 2024, linked to the El Niño phenomenon, led to localized delays in planting and reduced the area planted for crops, diminishing harvests of smallholder and subsistence farmers (IPC, August 2024). The delay in the production cycle increased the vulnerability of poorer households and made the seasonal improvements of the 2024 harvests short-lived, as these households had to use most of their income to pay debt and buy food (FEWS NET, October 2024).

DISPLACEMENT

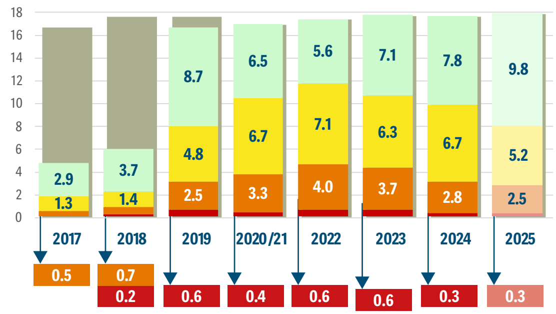
0.004M refugees and asylum-seekers

Source: UNHCR Nowcasted estimate, December 2024.

0.2M IDPs

Source: IDMC, May 2024.

Peak numbers of people (in millions) by phase of acute food insecurity, 2017–2025



Source: Guatemala IPC TWG.

A protracted food crisis An upper-middle-income country, Guatemala has been included in all GRFC editions, with more than 3.1 million of its population facing high levels of acute food insecurity since 2019. This reflects its high vulnerability to weather shocks, especially recurrent droughts in the central and eastern areas within the Central American Dry Corridor, as well as exposure to hurricanes. Levels of acute food insecurity steadily increased from 2019, peaking in June–September 2022 due to drought, the protracted impact of hurricanes Eta and Iota in 2020, and the economic impacts of COVID-19, with persistent inflation keeping levels very high throughout 2023.

1 - None/Minimal | 2 - Stressed | 3 - Crisis | 4 - Emergency | 5 - Catastrophe/Famine | Total population

Haiti

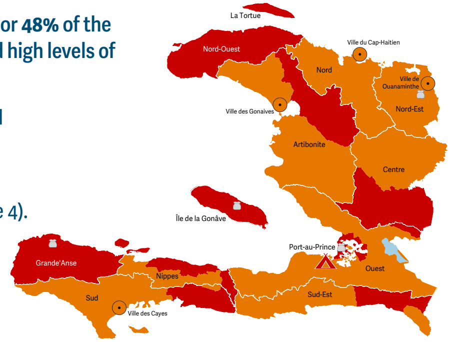
ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY | Escalating violence, economic decline and rising population displacement drove this dire food crisis.

PEAK 2024 (AUGUST 2024–FEBRUARY 2025)

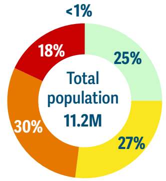
5.4M people or 48% of the total population faced high levels of acute food insecurity.

Of them, **0.08M** were **IDPs.**

In total, **2.0M** were in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). The analysis coverage expanded since 2023 to include the entire country.



Around **5 600 camp-based IDPs** were estimated in **Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5)** in the Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince (MAPAP).



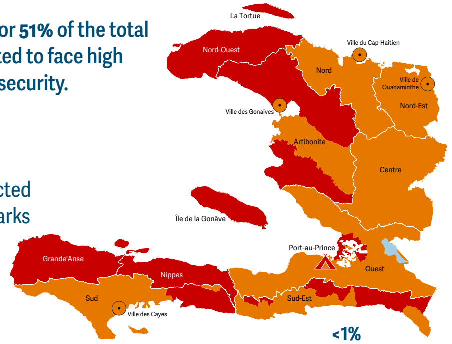
Source: Haiti IPC TWG, September 2024.

PROJECTION 2025 (MARCH–JUNE)*

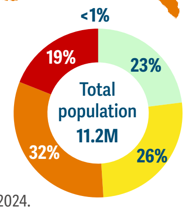
5.7M people or 51% of the total population are projected to face high levels of acute food insecurity.

Of them, **0.1M** were **IDPs.**

In total **2.1M** are projected in IPC Phase 4. This marks a projected increase of 0.3 million people in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) since 2024.



Around **8 400 camp-based IDPs** were projected in **Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5)** in the MAPAP.



* The projection period differs from the period defined as peak in 2024.

Source: Haiti IPC TWG, April 2025.

Urban settlement classification | IDPs/other settlements classification | At least 25% of households meet ≥50% of caloric needs from humanitarian food assistance | At least 25% of households meet 25–50% of caloric needs from humanitarian food assistance

1 - None/Minimal | 2 - Stressed | 3 - Crisis | 4 - Emergency | 5 - Catastrophe/Famine | Not analysed | Population analysed | Population not analysed | Total population

DRIVERS OF THE FOOD CRISIS 2024–2025

Conflict/insecurity Amid escalating violence in 2024, a state of emergency was declared in 14 municipalities in the MAPAP and the Artibonite department in July. The number of IDPs more than tripled between December 2023 and December 2024 (IOM, January 2025). Clashes, roadblocks and tolls imposed by armed gangs hindered farmers' access to fields, resulting in unharvested crops, inflated food prices and reduced market supplies. Crop production was below average in the key producing departments Artibonite, Ouest and Centre (FAO, October 2024). Insecurity often prevented households from physically accessing markets (IPC, September 2024). It also disrupted air and maritime transport, leading to limited, irregular food aid (FEWS NET, November 2024). The violence intensified in 2025 (IPC, April 2025).

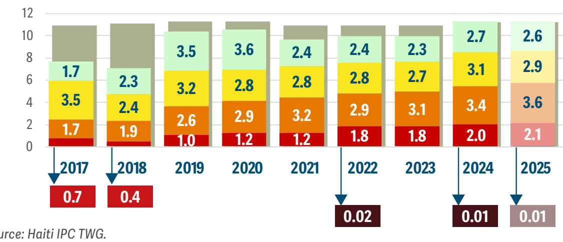
Economic shocks The economy was projected to face its sixth consecutive year of contraction (IMF, October 2024), characterized by persistent inflation, high unemployment and a deteriorating business environment (IPC, September 2024). Inflation rates steadily increased in the first half of 2024, averaging 26 percent (IMF, December 2024). In a context of insecurity and state of emergency, lack of access to agricultural inputs and financing, and high labour costs hampered crop production (FAO-GIEWS, October 2024). In February 2025, food inflation reached 30 percent amid ongoing high levels of unemployment (IPC, April 2025).

DISPLACEMENT

1.0M IDPs

Source: IOM, January 2025.

Peak numbers of people (in millions) by phase of acute food insecurity, 2017–2025



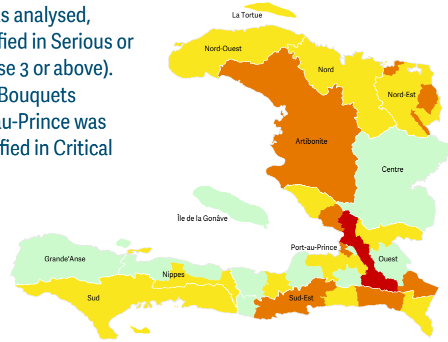
Source: Haiti IPC TWG.

A protracted food crisis A lower-middle-income country, Haiti has been included as a food crisis in all editions of the GRFC. The magnitude of its food crisis has increased each year since 2018. This alarming trend has been largely driven in recent years by uncontrolled violence and political instability, recurrent weather shocks, continuing economic decline, poor agricultural production and underlying structural vulnerabilities. The population analysed also increased between 2023 and 2024.

NUTRITION CRISIS | The intensified gang violence led to a rapid deterioration of the nutrition situation.

PEAK 2024 (JUNE–NOVEMBER)

Out of 69 areas analysed, 13 were classified in Serious or worse (IPC AMN Phase 3 or above). The urban Croix-des-Bouquets municipality in Port-au-Prince was worst affected, classified in Critical (IPC AMN Phase 4).



Source: Haiti IPC TWG, March 2024.

ACUTE MALNUTRITION BURDEN (DECEMBER 2023–NOVEMBER 2024)

0.3M children aged 6–59 months

0.2M MAM | 0.1M SAM

0.03M pregnant and breastfeeding women

Source: Haiti IPC TWG, March 2024.

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

In 2024, deteriorating food insecurity, armed violence, population displacement and the cholera epidemic strained the nutrition situation which worsened throughout the year. Fewer than 1 percent of children aged 6–23 months received a minimum acceptable diet and only 8.6 percent of women consumed a minimally diverse diet (IPC, March 2024).

Poor access to improved water sources and latrines and suboptimal hygiene practices contributed to high prevalence of diarrhoea, acute respiratory infection (ARI) and malaria, with ARI prevalence reaching 93.4 percent in Sud. This worsened during the cyclone season (June–November) (IPC, March 2024). Recurrent cholera outbreaks affected all departments, particularly Ouest (UNICEF, November 2024).

Gang violence blocked access to basic and humanitarian services for much of the year. IDPs mostly lived in informal, congested settlements in Ouest and Sud departments (IPC, March 2024).

Access to health and nutrition care was limited by the closure of health institutions due to insecurity and a lack of supplies, particularly in Ouest and for IDPs and host communities (IPC, March 2024; UN, June 2024).

1 - Acceptable | 2 - Alert | 3 - Serious | 4 - Critical | 5 - Extremely Critical

Not analysed | Inadequate evidence | MUAC

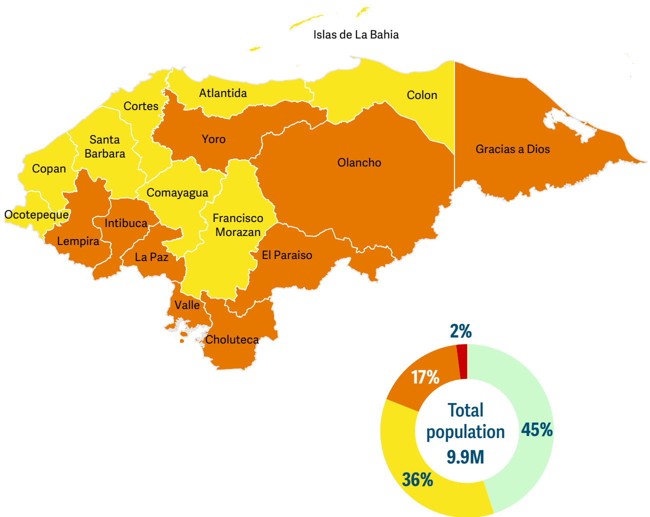
Honduras

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY | Despite improvements, Honduras remained a protracted food crisis.

PEAK 2024 (JUNE–AUGUST)

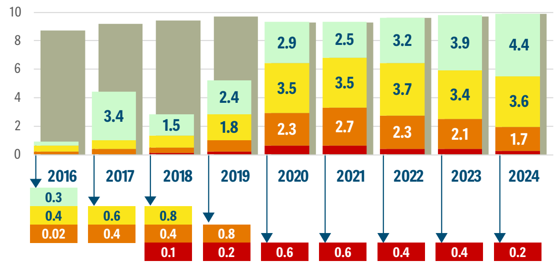
1.9M people or **19%** of the total population faced high levels of acute food insecurity during the lean season. Of them, around **0.2M** were in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).

Despite an improvement since the 2023 peak due to above-average crop production in 2024, acute food insecurity levels remained high, particularly in Gracias a Dios, Lempira and Yoro, mostly reflecting widespread unemployment and high lean season food prices.



Source: Honduras IPC TWG, May 2024.

Peak numbers of people (in millions) by phase of acute food insecurity, 2016–2024



Source: Honduras IPC TWG.

A protracted food crisis A lower-middle-income country, Honduras has been in all editions of the GRFC. Between 2016 and 2019, analyses focused on drought-affected areas in the central, southern and Dry Corridor regions, expanding to national coverage in 2020. Levels of acute food insecurity peaked in 2021 due to the combined impacts of hurricanes Eta and Iota in 2020 and COVID-19-related economic shocks. Since then, levels have gradually declined, reflecting economic recovery and improved food access and availability.

DRIVERS OF THE FOOD CRISIS 2024–2025

Economic shocks High unemployment and underemployment limited purchasing power. This was largely caused by job losses and challenges in the informal labour market, which, combined with the seasonal depletion of food reserves, further limited access to food, especially in agricultural areas. Elevated food prices in 2024, despite eased food inflation compared with 2023, further strained purchasing power, particularly during the lean season. The high cost of the basic food basket consumed up to 80 percent of the average minimum wage, making it difficult to afford other essentials (IPC, May 2024).

Weather extremes Overall favourable rainfall levels in 2024 due to the transition from El Niño to neutral climatic conditions supported crop production during the main agricultural cycle, resulting in higher agricultural yields compared with 2023 (FEWS NET, October 2024). However, erratic rainfall and high temperatures during the first semester of 2024 in several areas led to localized lower crop outputs, particularly of staple bean crops (IPC, May 2024; FEWS NET, September 2024). Subsistence farming households whose crops were affected by pests, diseases and excess rainfall experienced depleted reserves and reliance on costly food purchases (FEWS NET, October 2024). Tropical storm Sara in November caused severe flooding and mudslides and significant infrastructure damage (OCHA, November 2024).

DISPLACEMENT

0.1M IDPs

Source: IDMC, May 2024.

1 - None/Minimal | 2 - Stressed | 3 - Crisis | 4 - Emergency | 5 - Catastrophe/Famine | Total population

Additional countries of concern

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY | Cuba, Peru (migrants and refugees) and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela were selected for inclusion in the GRFC 2025, but did not have data that met GRFC technical requirements.

Cuba

Cuba has been selected for all except three GRFC editions (2019, 2020 and 2024) due to provision of external assistance, but data available on acute food insecurity have never met GRFC technical requirements.

In 2024, the country experienced numerous weather extremes on top of severe electricity, fuel and food shortages. Western Cuba, particularly Artemisa and Mayabeque provinces, already affected by Hurricane Ian in September 2022, experienced heavy rainfall and hailstorms in March, causing flooding and landslides (DG ECHO, March 2024). In addition, heavy rains linked to Hurricane Oscar in October, followed by Hurricane Rafael (Category 3) in November, affected nearly 800 000 people in four provinces (OCHA, November 2024). During the same month, a 6.8 magnitude earthquake struck eastern Cuba, particularly impacting Granma province near the municipalities of Pilón and Bartolomé Masó, causing structural damage.

The hurricanes caused extensive damage. An estimated 15 000 hectares of crops (vegetables, bananas, beans, coffee and cocoa) were exposed to winds, floods and seawater intrusion, and an estimated 70 000 chickens died (ACAPS, October 2024; FAO, December 2024). The 2024 harvests of paddy and maize are expected to be below average due to the storms, as well as the reduced paddy planting area resulting from a of lack of agricultural inputs and high production costs. Half of salt production, an important livelihood in San Antonio del Sur, was damaged (OCHA, November 2024).

In response to the crop losses, rice imports in 2024 were above average to compensate for the shortfall in local production. However, the country's limited foreign exchange reserves constrained its overall import capacity, leading to a 16 percent reduction in total cereal imports compared with average levels (FAO, December 2024).

Despite some easing from a peak of 33 percent in March, inflation remained high at 27 percent in November (National Office of Statistics, 2024), driven by decreasing public spending, exchange currency shortages and reduced imports. This, in turn, constrained availability of agricultural inputs such as fuel, electricity and fertilizers, negatively impacting production. Cuba's foreign exchange reserves remain critically low due to limited export revenues and a sluggish recovery in tourism (FAO, December 2024).

Food prices remained high, mostly driven by supply shortages due to reduced imports and low production in 2023 (FAO, March 2024). The Ministry of Finance and Prices enforced price control measures in July 2024 and after the hurricanes to ensure access to food (FAO, December 2024).

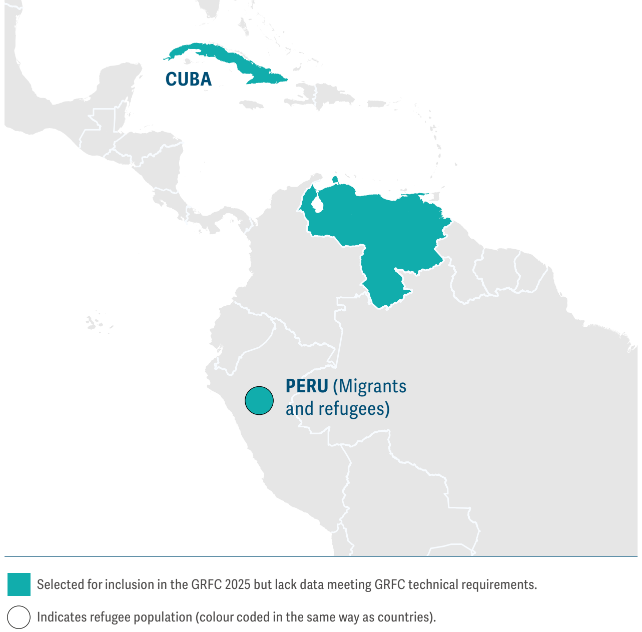
Peru (migrants and refugees)

Migrant and refugee populations in Peru, an upper-middle-income country, have been included in the GRFC since the 2019 edition, appearing in seven out of the nine reports published since the first GRFC edition in 2017. Acute food insecurity data meeting GRFC technical requirements have only been available in 2018 and 2023.

Peru was home to 1.6 million migrants and refugees in 2024, slightly higher than in 2023. An estimated 537 000 are registered as asylum-seekers (UNHCR, December 2024) and most of the remaining have irregular status (RMNA, September 2024). The majority of migrant households reported challenges in accessing food, with in-transit migrant households being the most affected. Among them, 79 percent resorted to reducing the number of meals per day, while 75 percent reduced the quantity of food consumed (R4V, September 2024).

Even though nearly half of all migrants spend over 65 percent of their income on food (rising to 75 percent of migrants in transit), they tend to consume more sugar and flour-based foods, which are less costly, but less nutritious too (R4V, September 2024).

Migrants and refugees are entitled to education and basic health services but often face access barriers, including affordability and lack of documentation. They do not have adequate access to social protection or formal employment and are vulnerable to protection risks, including human trafficking and smuggling (R4V, 2024). Migrants and refugees in Peru had high levels of deprivation, with 13.3 percent in high deprivation according to the Multidimensional Poverty Index (R4V, September 2024).



Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela has been selected for all editions of the GRFC but the data available have not meet GRFC technical requirements.

Agricultural production continued to increase in 2024 and was expected to be above the five-year average, but still below the pre-crisis period (2010–2014) (FAO, December 2024). Cereal production benefited from improved macroeconomic conditions, ample water for irrigation of paddy crops and favourable rainfall in key maize-producing areas, including Guárico, Portuguesa, Barinas and Yaracuy states. Despite these gains, fuel shortages, asset deterioration and lack of funding continued to hinder production (FAO, December 2024). Food imports rose in response to increasing domestic demand for maize and wheat.

The IMF and ECLAC estimates that the country's economy grew by 6.1 percent in 2024, driven mainly by oil activity. Macroeconomic conditions improved for a fourth year, with inflation rates easing from over 107 percent in January to 23.6 percent in October (Central Bank of Venezuela, 2024). The authorization for natural resource extraction operations was changed in March 2025 and may reduce oil revenue affecting economic stability and inflation, especially food inflation. Most low-income families continued to face challenges accessing food and were still in need of assistance (FEWS NET, October 2024).